WESTERN RECORDER.

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NARRATIVE

Of the State of Religion, within the bounds of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, May, 1827.

The General Assembly would meet the expectations of their fellow Christians, by presenting them with a record of the afflictions and the triumphs of the church within their bounds, during the past year. The whole cannot be told; but enough *can* be told to awaken the tenderest sensibilities of the Christian's heart, and to excite mingled emotions of sorrow, gratitude and joy.

In the picture which has been presented to the Assembly from the different sections of the church, there is a mixture of light and shade—good and evil alternately obtain; although they have reason to thank God that the indications of the progressive triumphs of divine truth and grace, are strong and palpable, calculated to call into action the yet dormant energies of the church, and fill her mouth with songs of praise.

We shall first speak of the *evils* which exist. From many places, we hear complaints of the extensive prevalence of immorality under its different forms. *Sabbath-breaking* is particularly noticed as prevailing in almost every region of our country. We hear with pain of the contempt which is poured upon this holy day, by the driving of waggons and stages, the running of canal and steam boats, the opening of mails, the travelling of men of business and pleasure, by hunting, fishing, horse-racing, visiting, distilling, driving of cattle to market, and other practices equally incompatible with the sanctity of the day, and the good order of society. We record, however, with pleasure, the fact, that among the members of the mercantile community in some of our large cities, a reformation has taken place, and that they refrain from travelling in pursuit of their worldly business on this sacred day. It would rejoice the hearts of the Assembly, if their good example were universally followed by that extensive and influential class of our fellow citizens.

The report of abounding *intemperance* is still heard from many sections of the church. From the north, the west, and the south, we hear the loudest complaints of the ravages of this destructive vice. And although in many places, its progress has been partially arrested by the influence of moral, religious, and physical causes, we have to lament that it still exerts a desolating power over vast numbers in our land. When, O when, shall man, "the glory of creation," cease to merge his high character and destiny in this sink of brutish defilement!

Profaneness still partially prevails, to dishonour its subjects, and insult the majesty of heaven; and *gambling*, that infatuating and destructive vice, is still maintaining its accursed sway over thousands of its hapless victims. By this remark we intend to condemn the practice of *gambling by lottery*, which under the sanction of legislative patronage, is in several places within our bounds, encouraging a wild spirit of speculation, paralysing industry, and carrying disappointment, poverty and sorrow into many habitations.

Within the bounds of some of our Presbyteries, we hear of the industrious efforts of heretical teachers to propagate their pernicious tenets. The progress of evangelical truth is awakening the enmity and putting in array the forces of the prince of darkness. The church needs only be told of these signs of the times, to perceive the obligations which they impose, and the demands which they make upon her intellectual and moral resources. The day of spiritual conflict is approaching, and it becomes the church to stand ready to sustain her acquired glory, and to hold fast and defend the standard of the cross.

But we are called to notice evils of another kind. In some of the northern, and southern, and in the greater part of the middle and western sections of our church, we hear complaints of the prevalence of lekewarmness, and a great want of evangelical zeal among the professed disciples of the Lord Jesus. The "spirit of slumber" seems to have deadened all their energies, and they are resting contented with the forms of religion, without feeling its vivifying power. As an effect of this, they are found conforming to the world, in its *fashionable amusements*, frequenting the *theatre* and the *ball-room*, and yielding to the *spirit of strife*, whose deadly influence resists the power of the Holy Ghost, and is calculated to banish him forever from their hearts. Over such we mourn, and our prayer is, that the Spirit of the Lord would breathe upon them and cause them again to live—"*Awake, O north wind, and come thou south, and blow upon these parts of thy garden, that the spices thereof may flow out.*"

In surveying the destitute settlements which are without the regular ministrations of the gospel, the remote northern parts of the state of New-York, the states of Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Georgia and Kentucky, present themselves in mournful array before us. For although in all these, there are some regular, faithful ministers of Christ, there is an immense territory lying waste, without labourers to cultivate it. Now and then, a travelling missionary scatters the seed of the kingdom.—But having none to succeed him, the fruit of his toil is blasted for want of efficient cultivation. Of this we have painful evidence in the fact, that within the limits of a single Presbytery in the Synod of Indiana, *five churches* have become extinct during the last year, from this cause. The present destitute condition of those extensive western regions, and the rapidly increasing population, which far surpasses the increase of ministers, furnish pressing motives to exertion and prayer on the part of the churches, that the labourers may be multiplied, and that these thousands of our fellow sinners may not be left to perish for want of the bread and the water of life. *They are our brethren, and they call for help.* Let us not be deaf to their entreaties, lest "their cries enter into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth," and he come and smite us with a curse.

But from these scenes of moral darkness, on which the heart of the Christian dwells with pain, we turn our attention to more enlivening details. From the "lion's dens, and the mountains of the leopards," we would invite you to come along with us to the peaceful habitations of the Saviour, and enjoy the holy pleasure which springs from the contemplation of his presence, and the wonderful works of his grace.

In enumerating the blessings of the past year, the Assembly would notice with thankfulness the growing spirit of pious and benevolent enterprise. *Bible, Tract, Missionary* and *Education Societies* are multiplying in almost every section of our church, and increasing in efficiency and usefulness. The *American Home Missionary Society* has been conducting its operations during the past year with augmented success. The *Pennsylvania Home Missionary Society* has also been labouring in the same good cause.—Christians seem to be rising to the fulfilment of their Master's command, and engaging with an active zeal in the work of preaching the gospel to every creature. A noble liberality in furnishing means for the support and extension of benevolent institutions prevails. The cause of Christ is drawing contributions from every department in society. And it is matter of gratulation, that professional men of high character and standing, are becoming more decidedly the patrons of these efficient charities.

Bible Classes are to be found throughout a large portion of our churches, and have been greatly blessed as a means of instruction and conversion. As nurseries of truth and piety, they deserved to be tenderly cherished and faithfully sustained.

The system of *Sabbath School* instruction is extending its healing influence over our land, and from many of our churches is receivng a liberal patronage. The *American Sunday School Union*, concentrated in the city of Philadelphia, is in successful progress, and promises to be a rich and lasting blessing to our country, and to the church of our God. To recommend it to the prayers, and the vigorous co-operation of all our churches, it need only be stated, that in their last annual report, the managers inform their patrons, that from correct sources, they are able to number upwards of *fourteen hundred* souls, including teachers and pupils, who have been hopefully converted by the instrumentality of schools in their connexion, since the origin of their institution, in 1818. Men of rank and influence are lending a helping hand to this benevolent enterprise. Let this work of pious charity proceed--Heaven shall recompense its deeds of mercy.

As associated with these religious and benevolent institutions, and contributing to their spiritual effect, is the *Monthly Concert of Prayer*, which appears to be extensively observed. Other meetings for prayer and conference are multiplying, and giving expansion to the labours of christian benevolence. Indeed, the spirit of prayer is the very spirit of christian effort, and breathes its hallowed influence over every institution which has for its object the glory of God, and the salvation of men. The Assembly would look forward to the day when the voice of prayer shall be heard from every dwelling, and when our concerts for prayer shall be crowded with the sons and daughters of the Almighty, invoking the effusions of the Holy Ghost on all the inhabitants of our guilty world.

The cause of *seamen* continues to receive a liberal and increasing patronage in our great commercial cities. In Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, the friends of piety continue to labour with unabated zeal, for the salvation of this long neglected portion of our race. The *American Seamen's Friend Society* is noticed as an important engine in contributing to their spiritual welfare. They ask, and the Assembly would ask for them, the prayers of all the churches.

But while the Assembly would rejoice and bless God, for sustaining, and multiplying, and giving increased action to the benevolent institutions within our church, and throughout our land, they have still higher grounds for joy and gratitude to the Head of the Church, for the showers of divine grace, with which their Zion has been favoured during the past year. The Holy Ghost, like a mighty rushing wind, has descended and rested on many assemblies, and by his all-conquering energy has subdued many stout hearts, which were fraught with enmity against God, and the gospel of his grace. The past year has been emphatically a year of *revivals*. To enumerate all the towns and congregations on which God has poured out his Holy Spirit, would swell our report beyond its assigned limits. Suffice it to say, that upwards of *twenty Presbyteries* have participated, in a greater or less degree, in the refreshing showers with which God has been watering his church. Within the bounds of the *Synod of Genesee*, we may mention the Presbyteries of Rochester and Buffalo. In the *Synod of Geneva*, the Presbyteries of Bath, Geneva, Onondaga and Cayuga. In Onondaga, from 4 to 500 have been added to the church, and in Cayuga, about 900. In the *Synod of Albany*, the Presbyteries of Columbia, Champlain, Londonderry, Troy, Ogdensburgh, and Oneida. The last two have been most signally visited. In Oneida, 1500 are reported to have joined the church, and in the Presbyteries of Oneida and Ogdensburgh, *some thousands* are enumerated as the hopeful subjects of converting grace. In the *Synod of New-York*, refreshing influences have descended on portions of the Presbyteries of Long-Island, North-River, Hudson, and the first Presbytery of New-York. In the *Synod of New-Jersey*, on the Presbyteries of New-Brunswick and Elizabethtown. In the *Synod of Philadelphia*, on a few of the churches within the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, Carlisle and Baltimore. In the city of Baltimore, a good work is now in progress in the first and second churches. In the *Synod of Kentucky*, the Presbytery of Transylvania has been signally blessed. In the midst of other trophies of converting grace, they have to record the hopeful conversion of the teacher and several of the pupils in the *institution for the Deaf and Dumb* within their limits. In the Synod of *South-Carolina and Georgia*, the Presbyteries of Orange, Fayettville, Georgia, Union and Hopewell, have been more or less favoured. The two last have had the greatest additions to their communion, and the Lord is still carrying on his glorious work in the midst of them.

For all that the Lord has thus been doing, and is continuing to do for his Zion, the Assembly would rejoice and give thanks to his holy name. And it is their fervent prayer, that while God is working for the advancement of his glory, and the salvation of souls, those who are called to co-operate with him, may be richly endued with the spirit of wisdom, of grace, and of a sound mind, that the work may not be marred by human imperfection, but that the building of God may rise with symmetry and grandeur towards its summit in the heavens.

Upon several of our colleges, the Spirit has been poured out. Centre College, in Kentucky, Athens, in Georgia, and Dickinson, in Pennsylvania, have all participated more or less in the spiritual bounty of heaven's converting grace.

Our *Theological Seminaries* continue to receive the liberal support of the friends of sound learning and vital godliness. From these fountains, streams are issuing to water our parched land, and make glad the city of our God. The number of efficient ministers is increasing, and our prayer is, that they may increase an hundred fold, until every destitute region of our world shall be supplied, and every ear be greeted with the voice of the messengers of salvation.

To the memory of our brethren,* who have rested from their labours since our last meeting, we would here pause to consecrate a monument of fraternal affection. By the Master's order, they have been taken from our ranks, and their departure admonishes us to increased exertion, before the night of death cometh, when no man can work.

From some of our sister churches in correspondence with us, reports have been received. The *General Association of Connecticut*, although labouring under many discouragements, are still cheered by the manifestations of the divine favour in the prosperity of their benevolent institutions, and in the progress of revivals throughout many of their churches.

From the *General Association of Massachusetts*, the reports are highly animating. There have been, in many places, powerful revivals during the past year. In the city of *Boston*, and Berkshire county particularly, the Lord has been marching through the midst of his churches, and nearly 800 souls are numbered among the fruits of his reviving grace. We would rejoice with our eastern brethren in this testimony of God's grace, to the cause of evangelical truth.

The reports from the *Reformed Dutch Church* are encouraging. Revivals exist in a few of their cogregations. The cause of domestic missions is receiving additional support, and their theological seminary is well sustained, and promises to be a lasting blessing to their church.

From the other ecclesiastical bodies in connection with us, no reports have been received.

In closing this narrative, the Assembly would remark, that their present session has been to them, one of peculiar and solemn interest. They have had the wonderful doings of God spread before their eyes, and while they have been excited to mourning, for the remaining desolations of Zion, their hearts have been made to rejoice in the triumphs of redeeming grace. Called upon by the signal movements of Jehovah's providence and love towards them, and the churches under their care, the General Assembly appropriated an entire day during their sessions, to the solemn duties of *thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer*. As the representatives of the Presbyterian church in the United States, they endeavoured to bring the whole interests of that church before the throne of grace, and in the name of their ascended Saviour, to plead for additional tokens of his mercy on her behalf. It was a day of mingled sorrow and joy to their hearts. It was a day which they would wish to record, as the commencement of a new era in the history of their ecclesiastical proceedings, and which, from the evident indications of the presence of the Holy Ghost, they humbly trust will shed its benign influence over the character and transactions of that body for years to come.

Brethren, pray for us, and for yourselves, and for the whole church of God. It is a day of hope in relation to the souls of men. The hour of the world's redemption draweth near, when nations shall be born at once, and when the whole earth shall be full of the glory of the Saviour. May the Lord hasten forward the long expected hour, and let our united cry be, "*Even so, come Lord Jesus, come quickly. Amen.*"

By order of the Assembly,
E. S. ELY, *Stated Clerk.*

*Rev. Abner Towne, of the Pres. of Oneida.
James Southworth, do do
Cyrus Downs, do Otsego,
Sam'l P. Williams, do Newburyp't
William Arthur, do Lancaster.
Matthew Lyle, do Hanover.
Angus Diarmed, do Fayetteville
Amzi Armstrong D.D. do Newark.
Lyman Whitney, do West Lex.
Sam'l D. Hoge, do Athens,
James Adams, do Richland.
Stephen Kinsley, do Champlain.
David Philips, do Muhlenburg
Sam'l C. Caldwell, do Meclenburg
James Hall, D. D. do Concord.
Wm. F. Watts, do
Wm. Wilson, do Harmony.

NINTH REPORT

Of the Directors of the Western Education Society of the State of New-York,

Presented at their Anniversary Meeting, in Utica, May 2, 1827.—(concluded.)

We shall notice but one consideration more, as the ground of our confidence that the debts of this society will be cancelled the ensuing year, and regular patrons obtained sufficient to support many more beneficiaries. It is the blessings that are daily multiplying around us, by means of the charities of this institution. To say nothing of its salutary effects upon the college, the benefits resulting from Sabbath schools in the vicinity, which the beneficiaries have established and supported gratuitously, and the salutary influence upon the rising generation, arising from their instruction and example while teaching schools, are blessings which we extensively witness. That a very few have failed of answering our expectations, ought by no means to discourage the friends of this institution. It must always be exposed to evils of this kind. This Society is guarded against them as effectually, perhaps, as any institution can be. And we have the satisfaction to state, that the body of our young men have manifested a character which is highly creditable to themselves and the Society.—They exhibit in general a spirit of christian enterprise, which promises to render them extensively useful in carrying into effect, at some future period, the object of our religious and charitable institutions. Twenty-six of those that have been aided by this society, are now engaged in preaching the gospel; several of whom have been made the instruments of extensive religious revivals. We can point you to places where churches have been organized, and societies formed—in one of which a minister is now settled and supported wholly by his parishioners—which have been raised up from a state of complete desolation by the gratuitous labours of your beneficiaries; and they have greatly strengthened and increased the members of many feeble and destitute churches. This, however, is but the commencement of such important labours. Bring such young men into the work of the ministry, with knowledge and talents competent to this work, and they will not be unemployed, whether competent salaries are provided for them or not. The poor will have the gospel preached to them; sinners will be converted; new churches will be formed; and the waste places of Zion will be built up. Men of this character will not want for support, whether aided or not by missionary societies. Those only who have such a spirit, it is the design of this society to encourage and support. This is regarded as a primary qualification in all who are received as beneficiaries. And shall not such young men be aided in their struggles to obtain the qualifications that will prepare them for this work? Have not the Directors sufficient ground for confidence, that the object proposed for the ensuing year will not be suffered to fail of its accomplishment?

We would address in particular the *Town Agents* on this subject. This has now become emphatically *your* Society, as it chiefly depends on your exertions for all the means of its support. By a little extra attention from each individual, the object before us wil be easily accomplished. And may we not cherish the confident expectation, that each one will do something for an object of this importance, to free this Society from all its embarrassments, place it on a permanent foundation, and provide for an increasing number of beneficiaries? Can a portion of your exertions be directed to any object, that promises to accomplish more than this does, for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom?

To *benevolent females* we never appeal for objects that are eminently worthy of their charities, without good success. All the charitable institutions of the day feel the importance of securing their patronage. A large proportion of the receipts of this Society have always been the fruit of their industry and benevolence; and on them it must continue to be greatly dependent for the means of its continued prosperity and permanence. The subject is suggested for their consideration, whether a little extra exertion this year, to aid in accomplishing the object before us, would not be wisely directing their charities for promoting, extensively, the interests of Zion.

To the *liberal friends and patrons* of this Society we appeal for one more contribution. A far less sum than they have formerly given, will free this Society from its pecuniary obligations, and render its prospects for increasing usefulness as favourable as its friends have ever anticipated. This will secure the permanent advantages arising from the sums they have already contributed.

From the particular *friends of missions and Sabbath schools*, we may look for a co-operation in the attainment of this object. This will be establishing a broad foundation for the extension and permanence of these important institutions.

From the *friends of religion in our new settlements*, even in small and feeble congregations, we may hope that something will be done to promote this object. It is especially for the purpose of preparing ministers for these places, and ministers, who, we trust, will be eminently qualified for the labours and trials of these important stations. The convenience, also, of contributing in any useful articles, renders it desirable that Christians in new settlements should direct their attention particularly to this Society. However small may be the sums from individuals, the extent of the numbers that may be thus enlisted, will make a material difference in the amount of our receipts, and proportionably in the extent of the operations of this Society; while it will be cultivating, at the same time, a spirit of benevolence, in all those who are engaged in contributing to this object.

From all the *friends of our civil and religious liberties*, we may reasonably expect a co-operation of efforts. If a virtuous community be essential to the security of these liberties, and this depends on the influence of religious institutions, the object of this Society must be of primary importance to preserve our posterity from the wretchedness of slaves.

To the *aged* we may appeal with confidence of success. What can be more gratifying, when standing upon the borders of the eternal world, than to contribute a portion of your earthly possessions for the support of an institution, that shall be raising up ministers, and christianising heathen, and bringing forward the millennial glory of the church, long after you shall be laid in the grave?

The *youth*, also, we may well expect, will take an interest in this object. It is especially for the benefit of the rising generation, to bring forward ministers for them and their children. And soon this Society must be left in their hands, depending on them alone for its support and management.

To all who *pray*, we may confidently look for a cordial co-operation in promoting this object. It is doubtless in the number of your daily supplications, that the "Lord of the harvest would send forth labourers into his harvest;" that he would raise up able and faithful ministers, proportioned to the necessities of a perishing world. How much, now, do you desire the object you pray for? How much sincerity is there in these prayers? Of how much value are they in the sight of God? Let the exertions you are making to raise up ministers, and bring them forward into this work, be the only answer you would give to these questions. Our prayers and our alms must go together, when both come up as a memorial before God. This you will remember, when you think of this Society, and when you are about to settle the question, whether you shall contribute, and what you shall contribute, to aid in promoting its operations.

The Directors would express their gratitude to God, and to all the friends and patrons of this Society, for the success which has attended the measures they have adopted, and for the encouraging prospects that are now before them. By a course of judicious and persevering exertions, pursuing the plan that is now established, we may go forward with a humble and confident expectation, that by the blessing of God on the efforts of this Society, all that good will eventually be accomplished, which its most sanguine friends have ever anticipated. It is the cause of God which we are engaged to promote. He hath done all for us that has been hitherto accomplished. Let us go forward in his strength, look to him for wisdom, and trust alone in him for success in all our undertakings. He will guide our councils, strengthen our resolutions, and cause our exertions to prosper.

BOOKS.

Books are standing counsellors & preachers, always at hand, and always disinterested; having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lessons as often as we please.

Religious Intelligence.

Wastes.—Every day adds to the painful discoveries of extensive wastes in the midst of countries which are nominally Christian; and doubtless the one hundredth part is not yet told. The following statement of Count Von Bulow, before the British Continental Society, at his recent ordination as a missionary, has reference to a country of which we have hitherto known but little:—

NORWAY.

In the month of April, I went to Norway, purchased a small vessel twenty-five feet long, and with the aid of two sailors, was enabled to visit the coast and numerous islands, from Christiana to Drontheim. I preached the gospel at sixty different places, to congregations of from 20 to 500 hearers. I sold and distributed some hundreds of copies of the holy scriptures, and could have disposed of some thousands, if I had had them. I also dispersed from 6 to 7000 tracts. I have great reason to sing of the mercy of the Lord; he has protected me in my frail bark on the mighty waters, and among the dangerous rocks that surround that coast; he has wonderfully directed my steps, opened the hearts of many to receive me, disarmed those who wished to oppose me, and enabled me to feed the hungry souls with the bread of life.

I have just returned from these parts, and in the sight of God, I bear witness to you all, that the most horrid infidelity, indifference and ignorance, accompanied with every species of vice, reign undisturbed in all classes of society; that the greater part of the ministers are, as one of the highest of the clergy in that country said, "dead stones;" and added, unless Almighty God should work a miracle, or send a pestilence among them, he did not know how things would ever become better. The old ministers are dying rapidly, and there are above sixty ministers now wanting in the established church of that kingdom. Most of the parishes have from two to six congregations, which are visited by the ministers, two, three and four times in the year. With respect to the numerous islands on the coast, these visits are particularly fatiguing and dangerous, and the people very poor, so that many of these parishes, as well as those in the northern part of the continent, have no ministers; some have had none for six or eight years. I myself knew one, that had none for three years; and one where they had not had a sermon for a whole year, although they had a minister; but he was old and infirm. Add to this the infidel principles which are spread from one to the other, and circulated by books. The above mentioned clergyman assured me, that the worst books that had ever been written in Denmark and Norway, and translations of Voltaire, were very frequently to be found in the cottages, and among the farmers in the mountains. I myself have seen much of this. Finally, the Neologian doctrines preached from the pulpits, have contributed to bring the word of God into disrespect; giving the appellation "Word of God," to every book that treats in any way of religion, and thus in a great measure extinguishing in the minds of the people all sense of the importance of this appellation. I have often witnessed examples of this kind. I have heard a poor fisherman affirm, that the bible was like all other books, written by *men*. This is the great point with the German rationalist; and can we wonder, when we hear the highest clerical authority in a country publicly allege that the bible is a good book enough for the age in which it was written; but that in this enlightened age we need a new bible! This is the sentiment uttered by the illustrious General Superintendent of Saxe-Weimar, one of the heads of these rationalists, tho' he is called a minister of Christ. Could I see and hear all this, without being moved with compassion? Could I have received that faith that worketh by love, and not be constrained by this love to become an instrument in the hands of our Lord, to call upon the dry bones in this valley to live through Jesus Christ; to go forth and sow, and water and plant in his name, depending on him alone who can give the increase? I know well the Lord does not need me; that much more were to be desired than what is in me, a poor weak vessel; but are not all these things which I have related, sufficient proofs that the giant in these countries has defied the armies of Israel, and shall he undisturbed be allowed to keep his prey?

PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a letter from Rev. J. Brewer, to Rev. Mr. Stebbins, of Orange, dated Smyrna, Jan. 20, 1827.

VERY DEAR SIR—Though it is now but little more than four months since I came from America, I nevertheless feel that it would be pleasant to steal from this land which has "forgotten its Sabbaths," to spend a sacred day in your peaceful family and neighbourhood. I long also to learn whether any of those who were lately inquiring the way of life, have been constrained to enter therein. If any of them, however, are "halting between two opinions," let them read the warnings that are addressed to the churches of the Apocalypse, in the midst of whose ruins I now write. Alas, the glory has departed from them all. Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia and Laodicea, are but the names of the churches which were. The candlestick has been removed out of its place. Yet the promise and the providence of God encourage us to hope, that he will "restore the ruins of many generations." A holier cross than that borne by the crusaders, shall take the place of the crescent, which we now see round us on the top of the minarets, and instead of the blood-red flag, with a drawn sword in its centre, there shall float in the breezes which sweep over these waves, the white banner and branch of peace.

Before that time arrives, however, there must doubtless be years of patient, persevering and prayerful labour, performed by missionaries here. Though at present, too, there is great personal security enjoyed, it will not be singular, should the "adversary cast them into prison, that they may be tried, and that they should have tribulation certain days."

We have not been in Smyrna long enough to speak with much confidence of the openings for usefulness among the people generally. The condition of the Greeks, however, is so obvious, and the access we already have to them so considerable, that we hesitate not to pronounce this a most important station for a missionary to them.

The Jews, also, are more numerous than in all the land of Palestine; and within a few days sail, at Salonica, Constantinople, &c. there are ten times that number.

Shall we have the prayers then of your people, that in the countries around these seas, the door may be fully opened for preaching the gospel of the grace of God, and that the same grace may make the word effectual to salvation.

AM. HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Thomas Bradford, Esq. of Philadelphia, in a speech before this Society, at its recent anniversary, made the following observations on the influence of missions, in reference to the security of our civil rights:—

"The time is coming, if it be not already come, when the importance of missionary exertions will be understood and felt, by all classes of our fellow citizens—not only by American Christians, but by American patriots.

"This government was created, and is supported, only by the influence of our holy religion. Other governments are maintained more or less by the arm of power.—The will of one or of a few controls the many. The many *here* govern themselves. The people are their own sovereigns. How important is it that they should be virtuous, under the control of principles which shall enable them wisely to regulate themselves? Facts, in our own country, proclaim the value of religion. Where do you find the best regulated society? Where the most industrious and moral people? Where do peace and order, personal security and happiness, most abound? Let the traveller answer. Let the the public journals of our country answer; where the Sabbath is kept holy unto the Lord; where the religion of Jesus is most honoured and obeyed? If then, the patriot regards the happiness and prosperity of this favoured land, the asylum of oppressed humanity, let him encourage missionary men and missionary efforts.

"All legislative efforts to suppress vice and immorality are comparatively of little avail. The acts adorn the pages of our statute book, and so far show a regard to order; but they do not purify or restrain. But send abroad your missionaries; let churches be built for the poor, and Sunday schools for their children; let bibles be distributed, and tracts, those precious silent preachers, be circulated; and your frontiers, your criminal calendars, and even your hospitals, will attest to the wonder-working power of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ.

"The friend of his country cannot but behold much of wisdom and of usefulness in the existence of so many *national* societies for religious objects. We have the American Bible Society, the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, and the American Home Missionary Society, including all the states and territories of this great Union, between whom there is a continual interchange of kind offices, and friendly correspondence, tending to produce one common effect of good. I am a friend to state rights; and although I once feared whether the power of the Union might not prove too strong for the happinesss of the several members of it, I am now persuaded there is more fear from state feelings and prerogatives, than from an excess of power in the general government. Whatever therefore tends to bind the Union by the cords of brotherly love and christian charity, whatever tends to make the people of these U. States one in sentiment and feeling, as they are in language, is worthy of our acceptance and most cordial attachment. National societies for religious benevolent efforts, are of all others most deserving of public support and patronage."

From Zion's Herald.

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

A striking proof of the watchful care of God, even over the ungrateful, is exhibited in an occurrence that took place in this city, Sabbath evening before last. The worthy lady of a minister of the methodist episcopal church, who resides at the south part of the city, from some cause did not feel inclined to attend the evening worship. She sat at her window, as the shades of night were gathering, in full view of a deep reservoir of stagnant water. A drunkard had barely strength enough left, after "keeping Sunday" with rum, to stagger to a beam that lay on the brink of the pool projecting over the water. Here he took his seat, waving to and fro as the demon within ruled him. The benevolent fears of the lady were excited on his account, and she continued to watch his motions, until she saw him fall from his seat and roll into the water. There are but few dwellings in the immediate vicinity of this place, and none but herself and her little girl saw the plunge. With some difficulty, she procured assistance to relieve the drowning man from his awful situation. He had drank ardent spirits all the Lord's day, and at night was drinking in the black, impure water of this reservoir, and had well nigh drank in everlasting sorrows.

It is pleasing to be the instrument of saving life under any circumstances; but particularly so, when temporal and eternal death at once threaten a human being.

Hebrew Literature.—It is a good indication of the state of Hebrew literature in our country, that the first edition of Gibb's Lexicon is already sold. Not a copy, we believe, is to be had at any of the bookstores. A second edition is in the press, and will proceed, we are told, as speedily as the contemplated improvements will admit. Mr. G. receives from Gesenius the proof-sheets of a new edition of his Lexicon, now going through the press, by which he will be enabled to proceed with the work more rapidly than otherwise would be possible.—*Vt. Chronicle.*

Williams College.—We learn from the American Advocate, that—

"The board of trustees of this institution at their late meeting, established a professorship of moral philosophy and rhetoric, to which Mr. PORTER, professor of languages, was transferred. Mr. KELLOGG, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, was transferred to his former department, the languages. Mr. SYLVESTER HOVEY, of Conway, late tutor in Yale college, was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. The department of chemistry and natural history will for the present be supplied by a lecturer.

"The board appropriated a sum sufficient to establish a gymnasium, which the faculty will put into immediate operation.

"They also voted, that hereafter, the beneficiaries of any charitable society or ecclesiastical body shall be at no charge for tuition in this college.

"The President and Professors were appointed a committee to report on the changes which are necessary in the present system of collegiate education."

Baptist Churches in England.—The total number is about 900, more than *seven-eights* of which are calvinistic.

A Fact.—The whole of christendom has never yet expended one-thirteenth part as much in a year, to make known Jehovah and all the blessings of his salvation to the world, as America has expended in that time for ardent spirits.

American Education Society.—On Monday evening, the American Education Society held its annual meeting at the Hanover church, in this city. Sixty thousand dollars, exclusive of the ordinary contributions, have in the last year been subscribed, to found scholarships. The gentlemen who made addresses on the occasion were Mr. J. Evarts. Rev. Mr. Hooker, of Connecticut, Rev. Mr. Patten, of New-York, Rev. Prof. Newman, of Bowdoin College, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Dr. Beecher, of this city.—*Zion's Herald.*

Pastoral Association.—This body, consisting of the evangelical congregational ministers of Massachusetts, held its annual meeting in Boston, on Tuesday the 5th inst. The business is not of a public and general nature, being designed principally for mutual improvement.—The sermon was delivered in the afternoon at Park-Street church, by Rev. Professor Porter, of Andover, from 1. Cor. iii. 9: *For we are labourers together with God.* His great object was to impress on the minds of the ministers of the gospel the closest union, and cordial co-operation in their labours.—*ib.*

A new Case.—A correspondent lately sent us a communication enveloped in a letter, paid the postage, and enclosed a dollar besides for the trouble given us, with a request, if we did not choose to receive it ourselves, that we would send the Christian Advocate and Journal, for six months, to some poor family, and take this in payment. We respectfully inform him that we shall do the latter.—*Ch. Advocate.*

Revivals.

Would that it were so.—A correspondent of the New-York Observer, writes from Philadelphia, under date of May 21st, as follows:—

"A revival spirit evidently prevails among the ministers and churches throughout our country. Those parts of it which are not rejoicing in a revival, and giving God thanks for the wonderful displays of his mercy and grace, in rescuing lost men from sin and misery, are deploring their barrenness, and weeping and mourning over the desolations of Zion; and it is hoped, are praying for the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit."

This was very naturally inferred from the state of things at the General Assembly; but we fear that it is not a reality. The fact cannot be disguised, that for a few weeks past, the religious papers have showed an alarming *decrease in the number* of revivals.

And there are other facts not less alarming. The enemies of revivals, during this same period, have been unusually busy in circulating their mischievous publications; and professors who have all along "mistaken sides," have been scarcely less busy. Many have been deceived by these complicated misstatements—not knowing whom to believe; the love of many has been waxing cold; and if this state of things continues, we shall expect to see, ere long, a general declension throughout the country.—We know that a very deep, general and unusual interest is taken in the subject; but this interest is extensively misdirected. It leads constantly to disputation, to discussion, and to much talking. But *these* things are *far, very far*, from being friendly to a spirit of prayer.—They are usually so managed on all hands, as to grieve the Spirit to depart with his influences. Were they about the weightier matters of the law, there might be some hope; but it appears to us that if the discussions which have been set on foot are allowed to continue for any length of time, revivals will soon become extinct.—There must be great guilt somewhere: And yet where shall we look for extensive examples of real faithfulness and perseverance?

"Neither hot nor cold."—Some of our readers are not very well pleased with our frequent remarks on the subject of lukewarmness. Suppose, then, we copy a paragraph or two from an eastern paper. Will they be any better satisfied?

"Is it not a matter of fact, that many of our churches, with their angels or ministers, are much in the same state with those of Laodicea? Are they not full of unbelief, apathy, worldliness, and lukewarmness? Are they not slumbering over the desolations of Zion, and the perishing thousands of impenitent souls around them? Are not their prayers cold and formal? Are not their prayer-meetings almost forsaken? Are not many of the sermons of ministers dull and languid? Are they not, in a great measure, void of spirit, and point, and pungency, and pathos?

"Now, Mr. Editor, are not these facts, which the churches know? which ministers know? and which lie open to the observation of an ungodly world? Are not these things notorious? Are they not thrown in our teeth at every turn? And does not the word of God on every page reprove and condemn us for them? Does not the blood of Jesus cry in the ears of heaven, against the apathy and death of such churches and ministers?"

In copying the above remarks, however, it is not our object to aim at any particular section of the churches. If the real characteristics of lukewarmness were better understood, the christian public would doubtless be furnished with a multitude of the most painful discoveries.

General State of Religion.—A member of the General Assembly, who had been listening to the reports as they were given in from different parts of the country, writes to the editors of the New-York Observer, as follows:—

"We have this day been listening to the reports on the state of religion in various parts of the United States; and it is considered by the fathers of the church as the most interesting report ever presented to the General Assembly. So many and such extensive revivals of religion have never been known in a single year, in the history of the Presbyterian church. I have not been able to ascertain the number of churches thus highly favored within the past year, but it cannot be much short of three hundred; and many thousand souls have been hopefully converted from the error of their ways."

Philadelphia.—A clerical friend, who has just returned from the Assembly, brings intelligence that the good work is still making progress in that city; and that a considerable number of the churches are more or less participating in it. In Mr. Skioner's church, the number of conversions is already considerable.

Bridgewater, Vt.—The Vermont Chronicle, of the 1st inst. says, "a revival of religion has lately commenced in Bridgewater; and sinners are flocking to Christ as clouds and as doves to their windows."

Townshend, Vt.—Extract of a letter published in the Vermont Chronicle:—

"The revival has extended to almost all parts of the town, and to those of all ages, from the child of 7 or 8 years to the old man of 60 or 70. We feel encouraged to hope that the work is still progressing with as much power as at any time whatever. The attention has been most powerful among the young; but it is now more interesting among the middle aged and aged, many of whom feel that the last sands of life with them are now running, and that it is all important for them to be interested in Christ *now*, because for them, it *must soon* be too late.

"It is difficult at this stage of the revival, to give a correct account of the number of those who have repented of sin and turned to the Lord. Indeed, we rejoice with trembling when any thing is said on the subject, lest some should prove to be self-deceived. Not far from one hundred, however, in different parts of the town, and among different denonimations, give evidence of having passed from death unto life.—More than fifteen family altars have been newly erected, which we hope will never be thrown down while life remains."

Portland (Me.) and Vicinity.—Distant Christians will be interested to learn that the work of God in this place is advancing, and its characteristics, so far as man can judge of them, are those of a genuine revival. Its progress is noiseless, but certain and powerful—the influence of truth, when accompanied by the Spirit, on the heart. Its subjects are already numerous, and the prospects of its continuance undiminished. The shower of spiritual blessings continues at Westbrook; and in Falmouth, we are told, a large number are more or less convicted of sin, and solicitous for their own salvation. A letter from Wells says—

"God is indeed doing great things for us. The religious excitement is spreading thro' the town. At least 50 or 60 have already felt its influence in some measure. Perhaps half of that number have hopes. The ultimate result is out of our sight; but our expectations are highly raised, and we are looking for a great blessing."—*Ch. Mirror.*

Choctaw Mission.—A letter from one of the missionaries at Mayhew, to a gentleman in the city of New-York, dated April 5, 1827, gives a number of interesting particulars relative to the present refreshing at Goshen and Mayhew, stations of the American Board among the Choctaws. While at Goshen, on his way from Hartford, Conn. to Mayhew via Mobile, "the Lord began a glorious work of mercy;" and he was permitted to see two stout hearted sinners bro't to the foot of the cross.

When he reached Goshen, he found the brethren and sisters there "rejoicing in the same glorious work. God had come down in mercy, and sinners trembled. The voice of prayer is heard in all our cabins. Surely God is here, and is multiplying the triumphs of the cross in this benighted wilderness."—*N. Y. Obs.*

Cheering Prospects at Monroe, Chickasaw nation.—Extract of a letter from Rev. T. C. Stuart, superintendent of the missionary station at Monroe, to Rev. B. Gildersleeve, Corresponding Secretary, dated April 18th, 1827:—

"I hope in a little while we shall be able to give you good news from Monroe. At present I can say no more than that we have now *anxious meetings* in the wilderness. On last Saturday evening, seventeen inquiring souls attended. We have three meetings a week for religious worship, all of which are crowded by solemn and attentive hearers. Since the commencement of the recent solemnity, one soul has hopefully passed from death to life; and from present appearances the hope is indulged that many more will soon experience a Saviour's love. It is indeed a solemn time amongst us, and with none more than your unworthy brother."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1827.

The accumulation of matter this week, has led us to occupy less space than usual with that which is editorial.

The Assembly's Narrative is, on the whole, a more interesting document of the kind than we have ever before seen. The facts set forth are stated chiefly in abstract, but the detail will be easily imagined by the reader.

The report of the Western Education Society, which we finish to-day, is no less important than former documents of the kind. The cause still requires the gifts and donations of the benevolent.

The report of the Western Domestic Missionary Society will be taken in hand next week. In the mean time, we present our readers with Mr. Johnson's speech—as a third specimen of those which were delivered at the late anniversary of this institution. Two others have already appeared.

American Colonization Society.—We learn by a letter, of a recent date, received from the secretary of this Society, that the concerns of the institution continue to prosper. The latest intelligence from the African continent is of a gratifying nature. The colonists, it seems, have recently acquired a large accession of territory; the land they occupy yields a rich increase; the factories established at various places are becoming productive; and it is expected that a regular line of commercial intercourse will soon be opened with the colonists, from this country. Apprehensions as to the effect of the climate on emigrants are continually lessening. The cause in this country is rapidly gaining friends. Contributions in the following month, it is hoped, will be greater than on former occasions. A general circular has been addressed to the clergymen of different denominations, requesting them to forward the object of taking up contributions on the Sabbath next preceding or succeeding the 4th of July; and several denominations will comply with the request. The Presbyterians, it is hoped, will not be wanting in this cause. It is expected that two or more vessels will be fitted out with emigrants in the course of the season; and among those who are preparing for this expedition, are a coloured family of much promise in Lewis county, (*not Jefferson*, as we once intimated), in our own section of country. The heads and some of the branches of this family are decidedly pious.

National Preacher.—The twelfth number of this work, which closes the first volume, contains a sermon of Rev. J. Edwards, of Andover, Mass. on the text—"*If any man be in Christ he is a new creature.*" The preface which accompanies this number, states that the second and third edition of back numbers have been called for; and that in all, upwards of *one hundred thousand copies* of numbers have been called for! More than forty distinguished clergymen of five different denominations are engaged as contributers to the work.

The Albany Christian Register.—We have seen the first and second numbers of a paper of the usual size, bearing this title, which is issued in Albany, by L. G. Hoffman. The paper is professedly catholic in its character, being devoted to no peculiar denomination.

For the Western Recorder.

"Yet nought but single darkness do I find:
"What might this be?"

MR. EDITOR—Since the appearance of Cyprian's essays on the High Church, and the republication of an excellent article from the Vermont Episcopal Register, certain small prints of different denominations have been endeavoring, in an *indirect way*, to work up such a mist of darkness as shall prevent their readers from apprehending the grand points at issue. These points are indeed separated from each other, by a distance which is heaven-wide; and such a flood of light has been thrown upon them, that so long as they are *kept in view*, they cannot possibly be mistaken. But who can see things clearly that are surrounded with a mist of darkness? These considerations must serve as an apology for the following animadversions:—

1st. To cast a mist over the subject of depravity, we are told that the High Church *positively believe that doctrine.*

Now, to clear up this point, nothing is necessary but to recur to definition. What do the High Church understand by the word depravity? Do they understand by it, that man is by nature so "very far gone" from the ways of holiness, as, in a moral point of view, to be absolutely *unwilling to return?* If they do, then they are ready in truth to exclaim—"It is not of him that willeth, but of God that showeth mercy." Yes, let them give up that "*dear* article, the freedom of the will," and they may then begin to think of standing on evangelical ground as to the doctrine of depravity. If, after a strict "*cross-examination*,"* they are ready to admit that man is so very far gone as to be lost, and ruined, and helpless, in his declension from holiness; and if they are in the habit of feeling it too; they are then prepared to renounce all self-confidence, and to flee in earnest to the ark of safety, instead of relying on observances which have a supposed saving tendency.

2d. To throw a still deeper cloud of mist over the subject of depravity, the friends of the High Church, together with the whole race of Arminians,† are urging that Calvinists are disagreed among themselves. So far as the matter in hand is concerned, this is an entire mis-statement. All Calvinists alike insist that man is so "very far gone," as to be by nature unwilling to return; that though he may be sufficiently distressed at times, about the mere article of *salvation*, he never possesses the least willingness to be made holy, till his heart is renovated. No Arminians are ready to subscribe to such a depravity as this; and here, after all the difference there is in systematic discriminations and philosophical definitions, is the very fundamental point of difference, which, as I have said, separates the parties by a distance which is heaven-wide. The one party, despairing of all help

*See the article from the Vermont Episcopal Register.

†The Universalists and several kindred sects are doing the same thing.

within themselves, cast themselves unconditionally at the foot of the cross, and cry for mercy; the other party are not so very far gone as to prevent them from helping themselves towards "climbing up some other way."

3d. To cast another mist over this subject, these ranks of arminianism give distorted views of the doctrines of election and sovereignty, and raise popular objections against these doctrines, which have been ten thousand times answered and refuted. Unrenewed men, who would fain reach forth their hands *to claim* the gift of salvation, may well stumble at these doctrines. "Free grace" has a meaning and an emphasis which they never comprehend. But let them once discover their lost condition; let them discover their native enmity to the ways of holiness; let them see distinctly that there is by nature an utter unwillingness in them to *become really holy;* and that this, by a moral necessity, is the case with every unrenewed heart; then will they begin to understand how, that, unless God, previously to their submission, *chooses to "make them willing" to submit,* "in the day of his power," their case must be a hopeless one; they will see that they are in a condition to prefer *no claim* to salvation, and that if they are ever saved, it must be *because the unchangeable God has determined* to save them, by making them his willing subjects. And seeing this, they will readily understand that an unchangeable being must have formed all his purposes from eternity, and among the rest his purposes of salvation. *Sinners wilfully destroy themselves.* The elect would do the same, were it not for the sovereign, self-moving goodness of God, *displayed amidst the whole circumstances of their conversion and sanctification, in connexion with human instrumentality.* Yes, let sinners once see their true character, and their mouths will be stopped. If they really see and feel their lost condition in this moral point of view; if they thoroughly school their hearts, and detect the native deceit and treachery that lurk there, and discover the strength and stubbornness of the "old man, with his lusts and corruptions;" they will then plead guilty, and no longer be disposed to cavil at any of the distinguishing doctrines of grace. Election will be the life-spring of their hope; and when they read also that "the scripture saith unto Pharaoh*—*Even for this same purpose have I raised thee up,* that I might shew my power in thee, and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth;" and when they read the same scripture in reference to the then future birth of the two sons of Isaac—"As it is written, Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated;" they will bow in humble submission to that holy sovereignty of God, which giveth not account of his matters to the sinful children of men. —— SCRUTATOR.

*See 9th ch. Romans, with the marginal reference in Scott's bible. Scott was an *evangelical Episcopalian.*

For the Western Recorder.

GYMNASTICS.

Mr. Hastings—As much is said of late, respecting gymnastics, which have recently been introduced into several of our colleges and schools, from Germany, it will doubtless gratify the curiosity of some of your readers, to know what kind of exercises they are.—It appears from the Albany papers, that the trustees of the Albany Academy appointed a committee in December last, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a system of gymnastic exercises in that institution. That committee have been making inquiries for some months, and by their chairman, Judge Conkling, have made a long report, which closes with the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that it is expedient to establish a system of gymnastic exercises for the use of the students of the Albany academy."

In this report, they introduce the following extract from a letter of a respectable correspondent, which enumerates some of the most necessary apparatus. The extract is as follows:—

"The entire apparatus mentioned in books, would cost considerable; but much of it is rather for show, than use. For a literary institution, I suppose nothing more is wanting than they have at Cambridge.

"1. A climbing machine, with ropes, and rope ladders.

"2. A mast and a few poles, inclined at various angles, from four to six inches diameter.

"3. A few planks, inclined for the purpose of walking up and down in an inclined posture.

"4. One or more wooden horses, for vaulting, with soft saddles.

"5. Two or three pieces of parallel bars.

"6. A few spruce poles, for jumping.

"7. A few jumping stands.

"8. A ditch for leaping over, narrow at one end, and twenty feet wide at the other.

"9. Poles, supported at their ends, for hanging from and turning over.

"10. A mast for walking on, one third part being firm, the residue unsteady."

A writer, under the signature of "Aristophanes," ridicules the idea of introducing such a system of exercises into the Albany academy; and thinks that the grave judge, and clergy and trustees might be better employed. He recommends the *buck* and *saw* system, as a more manly and useful exercise. Another writer, whose signature is "A Friend to the Academy," asks for whom this gymnasium is to be established? Says "it is for a set of little boys, who now spend two thirds of their time in idleness; and who, if a gymnasium is established, will loiter away the whole of it; whose sole ambition will be, who can jump the farthest, or who can throw the best somerset!" He objects also to the expense, which he supposes will be three or four hundred dollars annually; & thinks that the funds of the institution may be appropriated to more important objects.

Now, Mr. Editor, however fashionable these modern gymnastics may be. I am so old fashioned in my notions, as still to prefer the good old gymnastics of New-England—such as plowing, hoeing, gardening, cutting and sawing wood, &c. &c. Such exercises are both healthful and useful; and were all our students compelled to take such gymnastic exercises, three or four hours daily, they would be more healthy, and in future life more useful citizens. I am gratified to learn that the trustees of "Oneida Academy," have introduced such gymnastics; and I hope the virtue and good sense of this county, and of this community generally, will furnish them with ample funds to make a fair experiment of the utility of such exercises in our literary institutions. CINCINNATUS.

For the Western Recorder.

PRAYER.

Mr. Editor—A great deal has been said respecting new views of the prayer of faith—as if some really new-coined notions of the subject had been set afloat in this part of the country. Scott's writings, however are very generally received, and regarded without suspicion of error; and yet, I must confess, that I know no one in this part of the country, who goes beyond him in his views of the subject. There is a passage in his volume of letters which is directly in point, and which I herewith submit to your disposal. Your's, CANDIDUS.

"I know by my own experience, as well as from his unerring word, that God is *a God that heareth prayer;* and that, *when two or three agree together on earth, as touching any thing which they shall ask* in the name of Jesus, *it shall be done for them.* And though we cannot personally meet to join in prayer for each other, and others; yet we may spiritually meet before the throne of grace of an omnipresent God. And if we do but agree *daily* to pray for the eternal salvation of our relations, friends and neighbours, and persevere with the patience of the woman of Canaan, we shall in due time have the same answer—*Be it unto thee even as thou will.* When you read your bible, observe what wonderful things are spoken of, promised to, and effected by prayer. Without prayer we can do nothing; but faith and prayer, engaging an almighty arm on our side, do all things. And this is the reason why we are so much hindered, discouraged and tempted, in respect of prayer, and meet with so many excuses. It is Satan's business to keep us from prayer. If he can effect this, he holds us fast at his pleasure in his snare. If we *will* pray, he must lose us; and therefore, so long as ever, by reason of our corruptions and worldly-mindedness, he can keep us from praying, he will; and so long as he can, by means of our foolish fear of men, and wicked shame, work upon us, by setting his servants to laugh and scoff, or rail at us, he will. And were it not that I have neither time nor room, I could show you many of his ways to keep people from prayer, which would be like *telling you all that you ever did;* for *we are not ignorant of his devices.* But let me exhort you not to let either business, or company, or pleasure, or fear, or shame, or any thing else, keep you from prayer, and reading the bible, and strictly keeping the Sabbath; and then I know the Lord will be your teacher and Saviour."

New Post-Office.—A post-office has been established at Hanover, in this county, by the name of Kirkland post-office. Levi Buckingham, postmaster.

Our respected correspondent "Didimos" is necessarily referred to Walker's dictionary, for a definition, *during the absence of better authority.*

Political.

FOREIGN.

London dates to the 1st of May have been received by the latest arrivals at New-York.

The ministry is at length completed, and is composed as follows:

Peers.—Lord Lynhurst, (late Sir J. C. Copely), lord chancellor: Earl of Harrowby, lord president: Duke of Portland, lord privy seal: Lord Bexley, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster: Viscount Dudley, secretary of state for foreign affairs: Viscount Goderick, secretary of state for the colonies.

Commons.—Hon. Wm. S. Bourne, secretary of state for the home department: Hon. Wm. Huskisson, president of the board of trade: Hon. C. W. Wynn, president of the board of control: Hon. G. Canning, first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

Not in the Cabinet.—Duke of Clarence, lord high admiral: Marquis of Anglesea, master-general of the ordnance: Duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household: Duke of Leeds, master of the horse.

Law Appointments.—Sir John Leach, master of the rolls: Mr. Hart, vice chancellor: Mr. Scarlett, attorney-general: Sir N. C. Hindall, solicitor-general.

The Courier accompanies the foregoing annunciation with the following remarks:—

"The name of the Marquis of Lansdowne does not appear in the above list; but we have the satisfaction of being able to state, that the noble Marquis has consented to give the support of himself and that of his political friends to the government of Mr. Canning, though, for the present, at least, he declines taking office. The acceptance, indeed, of the post of lord chamberlain by his grace the Duke of Devonshire, is the best proof of the intended concurrence of the noble Marquis, and that of those moderate friends who usually act with him."

It is generally reported in the political circles, that as soon as parliament meets, an *expose* will take place in both houses, of the circumstances which led to the breaking up of the late administration; that in the House of Lords it will be made by the Duke of Wellington, or Lord Eldon, and in the Commons by Mr. Peel. A great deal of rejoicing on the one side, and complaining on the other, are manifested by the friends and foes of Mr. Canning.

In appointing the Duke of Clarence lord high admiral, the King has vested the supreme command of the navy in one person, which has not been the case since the days of Lord Hawke, that power having been till now wielded by the lords commissioners of the admiralty.

The London Times, after mentioning that the seals of the foreign office had been given to Lord Dudley, adds—"We have reason to believe, and our wishes incline us to cling to the belief, that this arrangement has been made in contemplation of the possibility of Mr. Canning resuming, at no very distant day, the direction of the foreign affairs of the country. The tyranny of precedent will not, we hope, interfere an insuperable obstacle to his uniting the offices of premier and foreign secretary; and we are satisfied the country would rejoice to see him again directing her foreign policy."

Portugal and Spain.—The intelligence from Portugal, in the French papers, does not amount to much. Doubt and distrust of the intentions from Spain still exist, and the re-advance of the Spanish army towards the Portuguese frontier, had not tended to lessen these feelings, but no act of hostility had been committed. The cause of the advance is ascribed to the proximity of the English army to the frontiers of Spain.

Greece.—The London Morning Herald contains a great variety of items from the Archipelago, together with an analysis of the contents of a number of Greek papers. Their general aspect is favourable. Indeed, the German papers say expressly, that "all the accounts from Greece are favourable." The Egina Gazette, of February 18th, says the Turkish garrison of Salona have abandoned that fortress, which has fallen into the hands of the Greeks; "so that all western Greece is now free." Omar Pacha was routed at Distomo. Sesini, Dragon, Sestree, St. Elie and Arcanania, have been cleared of the Turks.

Lord Cochrane at length arrived at Porus on the 16th of March, and was received by the Greeks with inexpressible enthusiasm. The members of the government received him in the most solemn manner. Some days after, he resolved to sail with the brig Tombassi and three vessels on a secret expedition. All this was known at Constantinople, and caused a great sensation among the Turks. The Greeks in that city were uneasy, fearing an insurrection among the Mussulman populace.

The news from Constantinople is to the 1st of April. The accounts from the Peloponessus were unfavourable to the Porte. The Acropolis of Athens was at length really delivered up on the 12th of March, in consequence of a victory gained by Karaiskaki, after the Greeks had overthrown the enemy at several points. A second expedition, organized by the Bavarian Philhellenes, and sent on board the Hellas against Negropont, has had the happiest result. The Seraskier's depot has been completely destroyed. The Greek Gazettes, from whence these statements are taken, speak in the highest terms of the zeal and exertions of the Bavarians.

Mummies.—The operation of opening an Egyptian mummy was lately performed at the gallery of Egyptian antiquities, at Paris. The Dauphiness & a number of scientific persons attended. The linen bands encircling the body from head to foot being unrolled, the mummy was found to be in wonderful preservation. The nails on the hands were remarkably long; the hair was quite perfect, and had preserved its flaxen colour untarnished. Eyes of enamel had been substituted for the original, a singularity which has been observed only once before. The most curious circumstance, however, was the discovery of two papyrus manuscripts, one rolled around the head, the other round the breast; they were in such preservation as to allow of being decyphered by M. Champollion, jun. The body, by this means, was found to be that of Tete Muthis, daughter to the keeper of the temple of Isis, at Thebes. Different marks and ornaments also denoted that she had been one of high consideration among the Egyptians. It is supposed that the mummy cannot be less than 3000 years old, notwithstanding which the skin has preserved, in a great measure, its elasticity, and even its humidity in some parts. An attentive perusal of the manuscript will, no doubt, bring to light some curious facts.—*London paper.*

Arctic Land Expedition.—The editor of the Detroit Gazette has received a letter from Saut de St. Marie, dated April 29th, informing that despatches had been received there from the expedition under the direction of Capt. Franklin. "When the bearer left Fort Franklin, in October, the members of the party were in fine health, and greatly exhilarated by the success with which their enterprise had been crowned during the preceding summer. They have established the fact of the continuity of water communication from the mouth of the Coppermine to M'Kenzie river, and from thence have pushed their examinations as far as one hundred and forty-nine degrees and thirty-eight minutes of west longitude. At this point, they were compelled by the density of the fog to relinquish the design of proceeding to the Pacific ocean by Jay cape. The botanist, during the absence of the exploring party from the fort, had been engaged in investigating the vegetable productions of the Taskatochawin country. We may calculate that the reading world will be gratified with a view of the details of this expedition early in the coming year, as Capt. F. and his associates are looked for here in July."

DOMESTIC.

The Astor Case.—In consequence of some misunderstanding or disagreement among the counsel, as to the mode of proceeding, the trial of the causes involving the merits of Mr. Astor's claim to certain lands in Dutchess and Putnam counties, did not take place at the late session of the circuit court of the United States, in the city of New-York. A judgment of nonsuit was entered in one of the causes; and the trial of the others was countermanded.

A circuit court and court of oyer and terminer, opened in this town on Monday Judge Throop, in his charge to the grand jury, called their attention, in a special manner, to the outrage upon William Morgan, about which diligent inquiry should be made until his fate is discovered, and the guilty punished; for however light the affair may be regarded by some, and however various may be the opinions of many citizens throughout the country, as to the extent of the outrage, the subject will not slumber, although the excitement has in a great measure subsided. —*Canandaigua Rep.*

His excellency Gov. Clinton arrived at Brattleborough, Vt. on Saturday the 26th ult. where he tarried during the Sabbath. On Monday morning he took his departure, designing, as we learn, to proceed onward to Barnet. The people of the New-England towns through which he passed, were highly gratified on seeing a man of pleasing deportment, who has done so much for the honour and aggrandisement of a sister state.—*Conn. Jour.*

Quick Passage.—We noticed in our last, the passage of a canal boat from the city of New-York, to this village, in eight days, a distance of more than four hundred miles. The boat Commodore Perry, James D. Egbert, master, has since arrived in *seven* days from the city, including several hours' detention at Troy and Montezuma, without the aid of tow-boats on the lake or the Hudson.—*Ithaca Jour.*

The Lebanon (Penn.) Republican, of Tuesday last, says—"We stop the press to announce that the waters of the Swatara have been successfully raised, this day, by the great water-wheel and steam-engine at the mouth of the Kettle-Run, into the drain or feeder which is to supply the summit level of the Union canal If no accident occurs, and we anticipate none, this will be the greatest triumph that the spirit of internal improvement has achieved in the United States."

The late Lt. Gov. Phillips.—This gentleman, who died on the 26th ult. at the age of 77, was long distinguished as a most munificent patron of all objects of benevolence and charity. The Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following schedule of his *late* benefactions, so far as the public are concerned:—

To Phillips' Academy in Andover,	$15,000
To the Theological Institution in do.	10,000
To the Society for propagating the Gospel,	5,000
To the Massachusetts Bible Society,	5,000
To the Foreign Mission Society,	5,000
To the Medical Depository,	3,000
To the Massachusetts General Hospital for the relief of the sick poor of the city of Boston,	5,000
To the American Education Society,	5,000
To the Boston Female Asylum,	2,000
To the Asylum for Indigent Boys,	2,000
To the Massachusetts Congregational Society,	5,000
Total,	$62,000

Cure for Intemperance.—We have frequently of late, noticed the effects of Dr. Chambers' medicine upon the intemperate portion of community. But we can now state with a great degree of assurance, that the benefits resulting from a use of this medicine, have not "the one half been told us." We have witnessed instances of cure in this village, which would scarcely be credited. But such, however, is the fact, that some who had for a long series of years become willing slaves to their cups, and were destroying the faculties with which a wise Providence had endowed them, have now reformed, and become sober and discreet members of society. We understand that Dr. C. contends that the thirst for ardent liquors is a "distinct disease of the human system, and as much a disease as the typhus fever."—*Ballston Gazette.*

Spots on the Sun.—A writer in the Rochester Daily Telegraph accounts for the cold weather experienced this spring, in consequence of numerous spots, which he says he has discovered on the sun's disk, and which made their appearance in December last, and will disappear about the first of August. He adds—"For myself, I believe that the sun consists of a dark and inhabited nucleus, enclosed by a circumambient phosphoric lucid substance, which gives life and heat to the whole planetary system. It is found that immense regions of this luminous phosphoric substance break away, and periodically discover the dark nucleus of the sun. This alienates the power of giving heat in proportion to the extent of these immense cavities in the outer luminous coat of the sun.

Free Schools.—It appears from Gov. Tomlinson's message to the legislature of Connecticut, that the fund for the support of common schools in that state, amounts to more than *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*, from which an annual income of more than $72,000 is derived.

Remarkable.—At Richmond, Va. on the 1st of May, there were "delicious strawberries" and "sweet cherries" in the market. On the same day there was a light fall of snow, and fires were agreeable.

The mayor of Baltimore has ordered the city bailiffs to arrest all persons found begging in the streets, and convey them to the almshouse.

An article in the N. Y. National Advocate says, that there are four hundred billiard tables in that city. Enough to ruin all the young men in it.

The Philadelphia papers contain a letter from Capt. Worrell, of the Tontine, the first vessel dispatched from Philadelphia with provisions for the Greeks, announcing his safe arrival at Gibraltar on the 21st of April, after a passage of 24 days.

On Monday evening, the 7th ult. in the south part of Washington county, Kentucky, Samuel Payne was shot with a rifle, by his brother Richard Payne, and expired immediately. The act was owing to the deceased having most left him in his father's will.

Temperance.—The students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, have formed a voluntary society on the "great principle of perfect abstinence from all spirituous liquors."

St. Giles' church, in London, has now an illuminated dial. The clock, by its own revolution, lights itself as soon as the sun sets, and extinguishes the same when the sun rises.

The new woollen factory in Pittsfield, Mass. was burnt to the ground on the 20th ult.

An Extract.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the orange or the apple? Of two minerals, gold or iron? Of two stones, the diamond or mill-stone? Of two liquids, wine or water?

Cobb's Spelling-Book.—The American Journal of Education, published at Boston, in speaking of this work, holds the following language:

"This Spelling-Book has peculiar claims to attention. * * * Mr. Cobb might, we think, have done a signal service to education, by publishing a *corrected* abridgment of Walker's Dictionary, or a vocabulary of disputed or doubtful words. He has evidently bestowed much attention on such subjects; and even his Spelling-Book wears a formidable air of authority from the labour and research by which it is characterized. The tables annexed are uncommonly full and accurate. The whole work, indeed, is highly creditable to the author's intelligence and industry."

We copy this for the purpose of saying that Mr. Cobb, as we perceive by his certificate of copy right, which he has published, has complied with the hint given him, so far as to have forthcoming a *corrected* abridgment of Walker's Dictionary, with an appendix, containing a class of words in use by the best writers, and not found in Walker. What will render the work more valuable, as a school book, for which it appears designed, is an insertion of "the plurals of nouns, the present tense and preterit of verbs, the participles, and the variable adjectives," which will remedy an inconvenience that has long been severely felt among pupils. Mr. Cobb also proposes to note the secondary accent, which we think must still farther assist beginners. Neither the marks of this accent, nor the insertions noted above, are found in any dictionary with which we are acquainted; and as Cobb's Spelling-Book has become so generally adopted in this section of country, in our common schools, it must be a source of gratification to the friends of these seminaries to learn that they are soon to possess a school dictionary containing these improvements, and one of such correctness, too, as the labour bestowed by Mr. Cobb upon his Spelling-Book gives us reason to expect.—*Buffalo Journal.*

ORDINATION.

In Boston, on Sabbath evening, 27th ult. Rev. *Hervey Hays* received ordination as an evangelist. Sermon from Isaiah lx. 8, 9, by Rev. L. Beecher, D.D. Mr. Hays is appointed *Chaplain of the U. S. ship Java*, which will leave Boston in a few days for the Mediterranean.—The introduction of an evangelical minister on board a man of war into a congregation of five hundred souls, is an event of no ordinary importance; especially as we learn that the Secretary of the Navy will in future require that all chaplains in the service be regularly ordained.

NOTICE.

The Directors of the Western Education Society, are requested to meet at the Boarding-House in Clinton, on Friday of the present week, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Rensselaer Oswego Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has been engaged by the Trustees of this institution, as an Instructor, and that the school will be open for the reception of pupils on the first Monday of July next, at the Brick Academy, in the village of Mexico. No exertions on the part of the Teacher or the Trustees, will be wanting to render the institution worthy of public patronage. Pupils will be instructed in all the branches of learning usually taught at academies; and the terms of tuition will be, for those who attend to the higher studies, including the languages, four dollars a quarter; and for others, three dollars. Board may be had from eight to ten shillings per week.

ELIASAPH DORCHESTER.

June 2, 1827. 23

MARRIED.

In this village, on the 7th inst. by Rev. Mr. Anthon, *Augustus Kellogg*, Esq. of Skaneateles, to Miss *Cornelia Hart*, daughter of Ephraim Hart, Esq. of this village.

DEATHS.

In Whitesboro', on the 4th inst. Miss *Myra Tilden*, aged 21.

In Danbury, Conn. on the 28th ult. Rev. *Carlos Wilcox*, aged 32, late pastor of the north church in the city of Hartford; and well known as an accomplished writer, a fine poet, and a devout, able & eloquent preacher of the gospel.

In Shropshire, Eng. January last, Mr. *Thomas Spear* aged *one hundred & sixty-three.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the canal boat Roanoke, of Lodi, Seneca county, while lying about ten miles east of Utica, on Monday morning last, a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing seventy-one dollars; consisting of six $10 bills of one of the banks in Troy, and the remainder in bills of different other banks. The Pocket-Book also contained the boat's clearance from Troy, and several receipts for wheat, salt, &c. It is supposed to have been stolen by two persons, one named *John M'Quade*, and the other named *James King*, who said they lived in Utica. They left the boat before day-light in the morning the robbery was committed. M'Quade had scars on his left arm and hand, and a cross in India ink on one of his middle fingers.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the money. PETER MILLER.

June 12, 1827. 24

High School for Boys.

THIS School will be opened on the first Wednesday in September next. The site selected for the School is 3-4 of a mile east of Utica. It will be conducted on philosophical principles, reference being constantly had to the nature of the juvenile mind; and efforts will be made to develope its powers in their natural order, and to preserve them in their relative strength. Pupils will be admitted between the ages of seven and thirteen; and not more than fifteen pupils will be assigned to one teacher. Believing that the instructions contained in the Bible are eminently conducive to the formation of moral character, daily lessons will be read from it, and familiar lectures delivered thereon. The course of studies will embrace Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Natural and Civil History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Vocal Music, Latin, Greek, German, French and Spanish. Regular and systematic exercises will be taken in the gymnasium; and instruction and recreation will occasionally be blended in mineralogical and botanical excursions. The government of the scholars will be supervisory and parental; and the pupils will never be allowed to leave the premises, unless accompanied by an officer of instruction. There will be one vacation in the year, commencing the last Wednesday in June, and ending the first Wednesday in September.

In some cases boys may be received whose ages do not exceed fifteen years, if satisfactory testimony is furnished of their having sustained an unsullied moral character. The number of pupils for five years will not be allowed to exceed eighty.

The whole expence, including board, tuition, fuel, light, and washing and mending linen, will be $200 per annum, one quarter of which will be required in advance. Each pupil to furnish his own bed and bedding.

Those who wish for further information in relation to this School, are referred to the Rev. S. C. Aikin, J. H. Lothrop, Esq. Abraham Varick, Esq. Hon. H. Seymour, Utica: Rev. H. Davis, D. D. President H. College: Rev. Mr. Brown, Cazenovia: Rev. E. Nott, D. D. President U. College: Rev. J. Chester, D. D. Albany: Rev. T. McAuley, D. D. New-York: Hon. J. W. Taylor, Ballston Spa.

Letters may be addressed to the Rev. S. C. Aikin, till the first of August; after that to the subscriber, at Utica.

CHARLES BARTLETT.

Utica, May 29, 1827. 23tf

"WHITE FRONT,"

"Green Door, & Brass Knocker."

No. **62,** *Genesee-Street,*

Shearman & Thomson,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

generally—and particularly in

Carpetings, Leghorns, and Millinery Articles,

HAVE just received an additional supply of Spring GOODS, which they are selling at their usual cheap prices.

☞ *N. B.*—A discount of 6 per cent made to the Clergy. *Utica, May* 22, 1827. 21tf

Northern District of New-York, to wit:—BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the seventh day of May, in the fifty-first year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1827, Lyman Cobb, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—

"Cobb's Abridgment of J. Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language; carefully compiled from the London quarto editions, published under the inspection of the author, in which Mr. Walker's principles of Orthography and Punctuation are strictly followed; and in addition each word is systematically divided; the secondary accent noted; the plurals of nouns, the present tense and preterit of verbs, the participles and the variable adjectives, are inserted; and all useless repetitions of words are avoided. To which are prefixed, concise principles of pronunciation, and rules for accentuation and the division of syllables; with an Appendix, containing a class of words which are in common use in this country, and not found in Walker's Dictionary. Particularly designed for the use of Schools. By Lyman Cobb, author of the Spelling-Book."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

RICHARD R. LANSING,

Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

From the London Evangelical Magazine.

WHY IS SPRING DELIGHTFUL?

O! why is Spring so dear to me,
Dizen'd in all her gayest flowers?
Why love I nature's revelry,
Flaunting amid her fairy bowers?

Why doats my spirit on the scene,
The freshness of the meads, the trees?
Why love I thus the pearl sown green?
Why drink in gladness with the breeze?

Is it because my life, like this,
Has been bestrew'd with joy-bright flowers,
And every varying scene of bliss
Bears likeness to my passing hours?

Or is it that my spirit gay,
Spite of the clouds of wo that rise,
Creates itself its own bright way,
Like yonder sun 'mid summer skies?

Ah! no; nor cloudless is my way,
Nor gladsome spirit can I boast;
'Tis after Winter's joyless day
That Sol's bright radiance pleases most.

The eagle may defy the storm,
And place her firm built nest on high;
The swallow, with her fragile form,
Takes refuge in a milder sky.

'Tis thus I seek the vernal ray:
Its genial influence can warm
A heart long used to sorrow's sway,
Oft sinking 'neath the wintry storm.

It tells of those sweet morning hours,
When life, like the young Spring, was new,
And I was gay as Summer flowers
That glisten in the morning dew.

And ah! it tells of that blest clime,
Where fairer, purer, beauties glow,
Where flow'rets bloom, unhurt by time,
Unchang'd by all the ills below.

There everlasting freshness reigns,
And richest odours breathe around;
Sweet peace broods o'er the happy plains,
And love, and joy, and rest are found.

With thoughts like these my bosom thrills:
I see a God of sov'reign love,
Who, while the earth his bounty fills,
Prepares still nobler scenes above.

A correspondent has sent us the following singular query, as containing the substance of on objection which lies in the minds of many against the cultivation of church music:—

"*Query.*—Why might it not have been advisable to establish one set of tunes, just sufficient for all the subjects and metres; and to hand them down unaltered to future generations?"

Such a query could never have been the offspring of a mind well informed. Music is an art which from the very nature of it, must continue to be progressive. This is evident from a mere recurrence to the specimens of past ages. The oldest specimens extant, though great favorites in their day, would be now as unmeaning as the songs of the Canadian Indian. Those that the ancient fathers used to sing some sixteen or seventeen centuries ago, cannot now be deciphered but with much difficulty; and their meaning—all that gave them their special interest—is virtually lost. The music of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is more intelligible in its design; and its structure is as complicated as that of any later period; perhaps even more so; but to a person of this day it would be, in effect, a dead language—a perfect unintelligible jingle of sounds and progressions. Even the music which was cultivated by the reformers three centuries ago, has lost its primitive character. Such tunes as Old 100th and Wells were originally popular chantant melodies; and it was doubtless on this very account that the reformers made use of them. Yet, as simple *melodies*, they would not be endured by any body at this late day. There is still something pleasant in the idea of singing tunes which are venerable for their origin and history—but it is pleasant in idea only; for we have so protracted their notes, and loaded them with accompanying parts, that if Luther himself were living, he would be able to recognize nothing in them but the names. Probably these also have been changed. The last twenty years of our own country have witnessed a great change in church music; yet a change still greater must take place before we shall see it what it ought to be—an efficient help to our public devotion.—There is no way to profit by church music short of gradual cultivation. Music is vastly more progressive in its nature, than even prose or poetry. Yet what would our readers think of having one set of sermons or hymns given out as the only specimens which should hereafter be in use?

A Question.—The following appears in the last Connecticut Observer. We should have been better pleased with it, if the specification had been for more extensive:—

"Does a church of Christ act consistently with the precepts of her Lord and Master, in permitting an *individual* to take the lead in singing at religious meetings of social and public worship, who, for vilifying the character of our Saviour, has, by a public act of the church, been cut off from communion and fellowship with the people of God?

"There are two principal points bearing upon this question. Is such practice consistent with that high degree of regard and faithfulness, which a church owes to her Lord and Saviour? or consistent with that restricted system of treatment which the Lord Jesus requires to be observed towards individuals, who are under this highest act of church censure? "A."

Communication.

SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS,

Of B. P. JOHNSON, Esq. *before the Western Domestic Missionary Society.*

I rise, Mr. Chairman, to move that the report which has just been presented, be accepted and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee: And permit me, Sir, in so doing, to congratulate this Society on the favourable prospect presented in the report before us.

It will be seen from the report, that much has been done by this Society, in the field which has been selected for their labours. But much more remains to be accomplished. Christians must be made to feel their individual responsibility in this all important concern, and must press forward, thro' a noble emulation, to rescue their perishing fellow-beings from destruction. Our destitute churches, and the waste places in the bounds of this Society, must be supplied with the regular administration of the word and ordinances of the Lord. Sinners must be made to hear the words of eternal truth, or they will assuredly perish. On looking over the region embraced by this Society, the heart of every Christian must be pained to see what moral desolation reigns in many parts of it. Missionaries are indispensably necessary to occupy these places; and one great and united effort is necessary to furnish the means of grace to the destitute. The conversion of a world lying in wickedness, should be the common object of Christians; and whatever will hasten on the accomplishment of this great and glorious event, should be zealously pursued. Christians are bound to contribute liberally to this object, as the Lord has given them ability. And who, let me ask, are under greater obligations than most of those who hear me, to do all in their power for the promotion and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom? You are privileged not only with the stated administrations of the word of the Lord; but here has he showered down upon you the choicest, richest of heaven's blessings, his holy Spirit. Your friends around you have been made heirs of eternal life. Your cup has been indeed literally filled to overflowing. And now, what return will you make to him who has been so bountiful to you? Will you not with one accord come forward, cast your mite into the treasury of the Redeemer, and thus prepare the way for extending to the destitute those blessings and privileges which you so richly enjoy?

We truly live in a favoured age of the world, and how immensely important is it that we rightly improve the blessings we receive. The Sun of Righteousness is rising on many dark and solitary places, never before illumined by his rays; and the time for an all-powerful and vigorous effort has at length arrived. How inexcusable shall we be, if we do not come forth to the help of the Lord! The utility of missions is no longer a matter of doubt or of speculation. The report which has just been read, presents more powerful arguments than any I could adduce for their support. Within eight months, under the labours of your missionaries, more than *three hundred* souls have hopefully passed from death unto life. And, in the language of the report, "it is well worthy of observation, that a man never grows poorer by what he gives for the cause of religion; but increases his ability to do good; and money thus invested is in the safest stock, and promises the most ample profit." And why? Because the Lord has promised that "*he that watereth, shall be watered also himself.*"

You who unite in this great and all important object, will at the great day of final account, be permitted to see what myriads of souls have been converted, through the instrumentality of those missionaries whom you assisted in sending into the vineyard. Would Christians in this section of our state unite with one accord, and go heart and hand in this work, the empire of darkness would soon be subdued, and every knee be made to bow to the mild sceptre of the blessed Redeemer?

Sinners, my friends, must be saved thro' the instrumentality of sinful man. Missionaries must be increased in numbers, and that speedily. There is no time to be lost. We must be up and doing while the day lasts. While we are hesitating and deliberating, immortal souls are hastening to the bar of God, unprepared to meet their Judge, who might have been arrested in their mad course, and snatched as brands from the burning, had they but enjoyed the blessings of a preached gospel. Our land is full of sin and iniquity. The tide is rolling on. But it must be arrested. Send forth, without delay, more labourers into the field, and we may hope it will be checked in its progress.

I trust it is enough for you to be assured, that there are destitute places around you which demand relief. You can afford them the relief they need. Now is the peculiar, nay, the set time, to afford them that relief. What, then, shall be done? Will you turn them from you, and bid them wait? Oh! no. Look to the Lord for direction, and ask him, "What wilt thou have me to do?" Will he not say—Send my gospel into the world, that the destitute may not perish?

And if any thing is to be done, *now* is the time. The good effects to be expected from this Society, depend on promptness in execution. Our destitute settlements are now willing and anxious to do all in their power to assist themselves. Let assistance be afforded them while they are ready to receive it. *Delay, and all is lost.*

Miscellaneous.

From the Providence Microcosm.

LA PEROUSE.

Among the navigators of the last century, distinguished for their enterprise and science, was La Perouse, a Frenchman. He became at an early age an officer in the navy of his prince, Louis the 16th, and when our country was engaged in her revolutionary struggle with Great-Britain, this young and gallant officer became one of her auxiliaries, and signalized himself at the taking of Grenada, and by other services under Count d'Estaing, admiral of the French navy and commander of the French squadrons which were employed in aid of the American cause. At the close of the war, and on the return of La Perouse to his native country, he was selected by his sovereign to take command of two vessels prepared for a voyage of discovery. It was an undertaking from which the king and the French people had the greatest expectations; and the selection of La Perouse to conduct it was an evidence of the high estimation in which he was holden by the monarch of that great nation. He pursued the track of the celebrated navigator, Cook, in exploring the north-west coast of America; passed down the eastern coast of Asia, and in the year 1788, touched at Botany bay. At that place he received all those distinguished marks of respect from the English settlers in New-Holland, which were due to his enterprise, his nautical skill, and his scientific attainments. He left that place after a short visit; and from that time, till recently, not a vestige of him, his vessels or crew, was discovered. Various were the conjectures as to their fate: but it was evident they had perished. And whether they were swallowed up by the wild waves of the ocean, or were shipwrecked and died by famine on a desert coast, or were murdered by savages, were matters of speculation, but could not then be reduced to a certainty. Three years after he left New-Holland, two ships sailed under the direction of the National Assembly in pursuit of this adventurous navigator; but they lost his track after he sailed from New-Holland, and returned to France, after a long and unavailing search, painfully satisfied of his destruction and that of his crew. A nautical commander, by the name of Dillon, on board a Bengal ship, lately obtained from the Tucopiad islanders a sword hilt, marked with the initials of the name of La Perouse, which they had received from an island in the vicinity, called Malicolo, where it was said among the natives, that two large vessels had been driven on shore many years since. The persons from whom this sword hilt was obtained had seen many other articles, among which was a sword of French manufacture, all of which came from the island where the vessels went to pieces.—The account states that one vessel anchored at Wahnoo, and the other at Palow. A storm arose, and the first was driven on the rocks, and the crew was butchered by the natives. The other struck on a sand bank, and the natives were induced by presents from the crew to suffer them to remain long enough to build a small vessel, in which a part embarked, leaving others on the island. To that island Capt. Dillon directed his course; but after he came in sight of it, was prevented by a seven day's calm; and being short of provisions, and in a vessel out of repair, he made immediately for Calcutta. At that place a ship was put under the command of Capt. Dillon, with orders to pursue the best means for obtaining further particulars respecting the fate of La Perouse and his crew; and it is probable that these enquiries will be so prosecuted, that ere long the world will be furnished with all the circumstances attending an event which so early terminated the career of that distinguished navigator.

From the Troy Review.

ABRIDGING WORDS.

MR. EDITOR—A *third fashion*, to which I would very particularly invite your attention, is that of abridging words. As this respects the department of orthography alone, you will have none to contend with you except the mere *critici verborum*.—Many of *these* will be on your side; those especially, who think that one man's authority in the empire of letters is as great as another's. The printers, almost to a man, will vote for it, as it will save them trouble, the use of type, and perhaps as much ink in the course of a year, as a merchant we once heard of saved by omitting to dot his *i's* and cross his *t's*. But these advantages we do not mention to influence you. You know it is already fashionable to omit the terminal *k* in dissyllables and polysyllables; and although you profess to understand *musick*, yet you might find many who profess to teach it and write it, who would differ from you with regard to the number of letters which compose that word. These same men do not always render to the *publick* all that *you* think is due. Now what is easier than to improve upon this plan, and abridge a very respectable row of monosyllables terminating with this letter? I know that which is now black would look less so, and would *be* less so; but it would not be rendered white. Thus we might have a large stoc of blocs, rocs, nicnacs, stacs, clocs and locs, and you might even get the nac of nocing the letter off from both ends of a word. At first, it would give some a *shoc*, to look bac and see such a floc of *k's* wanting. But use would soon accustom your readers even to this, and some might eventually forget whether it was agreeable to Johnson or not. More in my next. Your's, TYRO.

A HINT TO ARIANS.

Theodosius, the Emperor, having by an edict given liberty to the Arians to preach, Amphilochus, bishop of Iconium, took the following method to prevail with him to recal that permission. As Theodosius had made Arcadius, his son, co-emperor and Cæsar with him, several bishops came to salute the emperor, congratulate Arcadius, and to express their consent to the measure. Among others came this Amphilochus, who, after he had done obeisance very submissively to Theodosius, was going away without taking the least notice of Arcadius, who sat next to his father, arrayed in the royal robes.

Theodosius, surprised at his behaviour, called to Amphilochus, saying, "Do you not know that I have made Arcadius, my son, emperor with me!" On this Amphilochus went to Arcadius, and putting his hand on his head, said, "he was a hopeful boy."

Theodosius being irritated at this rude behaviour, ordered the guards to take the bishop to prison. Amphilochus, after he had gone a little way, turned back, saying, "O Theodosius, you are angry because I gave not your son the same honour which I paid to you, since you have made him equal in majesty to yourself; and think you God will be well pleased that you suffer the Arians to abuse Christ, whom he had set at his right hand in glory, and will have *all men honour the Son, even as they honour the Father.*" Theodosius, like Felix, trembled, and the edict was reversed.

SOWING CORN.

Mons. J. Leray De Chaumont, President of the Agricultural Society of Jefferson county, N. Y. recommends that some part of the extensive fields of indian corn be *sown in broad cast*, like other grains. He tells the society in his address to them, of the result of an experiment which he had recently made upon two acres of old ground, which had been cleared upwards of twenty years, which had never been manured, and which, previous to the sowing of the corn, had been less prepared *than it ought to have been.* The result of a comparison between this and the fields that he planted, was decidedly in favour of the plan he recommends, when the difference of labour was deducted. The two acres thus sowed, he says, produced 150 bushels of corn in the ear, and more than five tons of stalks as suitable fodder for cattle. The season was indeed very favourable; but the speaker was still persuaded, that a portion of corn lands thus cultivated would be generally found profitable. The land for this purpose should be tolerably clear from weeds; plaster might be advantageously applied to the standing corn; and in case of a scarcity of grass, the crop might be cut green for fodder.

RAPID JUSTICE.

Among facts undeniable, may be classed the celerity with which criminal affairs are despatched in Turkey. The citation, the defence, the receival of testimony and argument, the sentence, and the application of punishment, pass in a frightful laconic manner. In the recent disturbances at Constantinople, three Jannissary leaders were arrested, and carried before the Grand Vizier, who thus questioned them: "Have you any complaint to make against your sovereign? Are you not paid, fed, clothed?" "Yes, our sovereign has paid us, fed us, clothed us!" "What has urged you then to revolt?" "It is his wishing to break the Jannissaries." "I sentence you to be strangled." They were strangled.

The hatred of the vicious will do you less harm than their conversation.—*Bentley.*

NEW GOODS.
NO. 106.
Parmele & Brayton,

HAVE just received an elegant Assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS.

Utica, April 10, 1827. 15

MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will manufacture WOOL on Shares or for Cash, or exchange Satinetts for Wool, at the Woollen Factory, TRENTON.

ALSO, Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done for customers, and most kinds of produce taken for pay. JOHN HARBOTTLE, JOHN GRIFFITH.

Trenton, May 18, 1827. 21m3

Clothing Ware-House.
Lemuel D. Meacham,

TAILOR, DRAPER & MERCER,

(*Late of the firm of Lee, Lyon & Meacham*),

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he is now opening, at 420, North-Market street, ALBANY, (one door above the Mechanic's & Farmer's Bank), an elegant and most extensive assortment of extra, and super, and velvet

Cloths and Cassimeres,

of every fashionable colour; together with a very choice selection of plain, striped and figured Valencia, Marseilles and silk Vestings; which he will make to order in the most approved style. Also, Gentlemen's Garments of the first quality will be kept, ready made; together with a great variety of Suspenders, Cravats, Collars, Stiffners, Stocks, Gloves, Russian Belts, and every article suited to his business, which will be sold cheap! cheap!! cheap!!! for cash.—Those wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call before they purchase elsewhere.

May 15, 1827. 20w4

For Sale,

TWO HOUSE LOTS, adjoining each other, in the village of Whitesborough. On one of them is a two-story framed Dwelling-House, 18 by 36 feet, with a kitchen and wood-shed, all new and in good order, and an excellent garden. On the other lot is a small House, with a mechanic's shop, shed, barn, and out-buildings. The shop is furnished with benches, and has a lathe, circle-saw, paint-mill & straw-cutter, carried by horse power. Both of the lots are supplied with excellent water from an aqueduct.

Also, a corner Lot on Westmoreland street, on the tow-path side of the canal, opposite Dexter's basin.

The above will be sold together or separate, as will best suit purchasers. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. LUTHER HOLBROOK.

Whitesboro', May 28, 1827. 22w4

Draper's & Tailor's Notice.

THIS MANCHESTER has taken into copartnership, ABM. B. WILLIAMS, WM. KENT, and ROBERT S. LATIMORE. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of *O. MANCHESTER & Co.* at the old stand, No. 52, Genesee-street.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1827. 1

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.

Feb. 3 1827. 3tf

NEW GOODS.
No. 36, Genesee Street.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also 50 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th September, 1826. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.

Utica, June 23. 83 Genesee Street.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic, Mercurial and Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Ulcers, Diseases of the Liver, and General Debility.

IN all complicated cases of Scrofula and Syphilis this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; and there has been no instance of its failure when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system, while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain in the medical world.* In many instances, where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance no human means but amputation could have saved life, in cases as extreme even as here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale, has been a desideratum from time immemorial. The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine have induced various persons to try to imitate it. The imitations and adulterations have in many instances protracted the sufferings of patients, when the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious. Understanding that there is a mixture offered for sale in this section of country, purporting to be similar to the preparation now offered, and from the repeated solicitations of friends, the proprietor has been induced to appoint the subscribers agents for the western section of the state of New-York, of whom the afflicted can at all times obtain his genuine Panacea. It is impossible, within the limits of a newspaper, to give even a glance at the numerous instances where this remedy has proved beneficial; and we would refer all those who wish to examine cases illustrating its success to a work published in Philadelphia, (now in possession of the agents), containing the recommendations of many of the most distinguished Physicians in the United States, and from many friends to suffering humanity throughout the world. For sale at the Druggist Store of

WARNER & HARVEY.

Who are now receiving a large and excellent assortment of

Drugs & Medicine,
Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs,
Paints & Oils,

comprising as good an assortment as can be found in any section of this state; which they will dispose of at the lowest possible prices for *Cash. Utica, August* 12, 1826. 11tf

A New and Sovereign CURE for the

SALT RHEUM.
(*WARRANTED.*)

THIS most inveterate of all diseases can find a remedy at J. WILLIAMS & Co Utica. For assurance of the fact, those afflicted with the disease will please call at the Chequered Store, No. 82, Genesee-street, where the most satisfactory reference will be given. Price 50 cents per box. The following has been cheerfully given, to prove the efficacy of the article:

We, the subscribers, conceive it a duty we owe to all who are afflicted with the Salt Rheum to say, that we have made a fair trial of the Liniment offered by J. Williams & Co. and we are satisfied that it is a certain and effectual CURE for that disease. S. W. HIGGINS, ELISHA WELLS.

Feb. 27, 1827. 9m6

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1826 9tf3

NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners of the lot No. 119, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of Broad-street, in the village of Utica, at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, that the payment of seventy dollars, at which said lot is assessed, for pitching and paving said Broad-street, is required by the trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, said lot will be sold at public auction, on the 21st day of June next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in said village, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with the interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising.

H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Dated December 19, 1826.

TERMS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.